# THE CAMPUS

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# Black Literature Seminars: Writing Black Experience

*by Steve Collier*

Two Friday and Saturday afternoons last month (January 29 and 30), while most Middlebury students had conspicuously gone skiing, a group of about 30 attended a series of poorly publicized seminars on black literature. They were led by author James Haskins and literary agent Ronald Hobbs. Haskins wrote "Diary of a Harlem Schoolteacher" and is on the faculty of Long Island Community College and the New School for Social Research. Hobbs is the only black literary agent in America and represents, among others, poet LeRoi Jones. Most of those present were black students and American Literature department faculty.

Haskins began Friday's seminar with an attempt to give a perspective on black writing from a historical standpoint. He pointed out that, up until recent times, black literature has consisted of early slave narratives and protest writing. Now, however, it is shifting its emphasis from protest to expression. However, "most black literature appearing today is really just the discovery and republication of already existing material," he said. "It is worthless as it relates to contemporary black literature." Haskins said that most good contemporary literature is now coming from blacks. Most other current literature, such as that of Jewish writers, "is just masterbation. They've already said it."

Concerning the recent popularity of black literature, Mr. Hobbs explained that the assumption that blacks don't read no longer exists. Black writing is now lucrative, and "about 90 percent of good contemporary black literature is being written by black nationalists," who are writing for a black audience -- people who share the black experience and black pain. Haskins contends that it is impossible for whites to relate to this on anything but an intellectual level.

When questioned by faculty members on how black literature ought to be taught, both speakers agreed that Middlebury would have to add some blacks to its staff in order

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# Library Considering Installation of Turnstile to Curb Theft of Books

*by Bill Landry*

The Library Committee is discussing plans to install turnstiles in the entrance of Starr Library as a means of preventing the loss of books from the building. As a result of the serious increase in missing books in the last year and a half, the Committee has been looking for ways to stop the flow of unchecked books from Starr and, after considering several possibilities, decided that turnstiles are the only solution to the problem here at Middelbury. If realized, the plan would involve the installation of three turnstiles at the library entrance: two for entering and one for exiting, the latter being beside the check-out desk. Each turnstile costs $225 and the total cost of installation would be between two and three thousand dollars. If this new plan is adopted, the turnstiles would be installed this summer.

According to Mr. John McKenna, the College Librarian, the three causes of the loss of books from the library are theft, misshelving and carelessness. The first two causes, however, are quite minor compared to the third. As the situation now exists many people pass through the lobby of the library forgetting to check out the books they have with them. As a result the library loses track of these books, and many other students are unduly inconvenienced by not being able to use the books. Mr. McKenna feels that turnstiles in the lobby would remind otherwise careless students, and teachers, to bring their books to the check-out desk. However, Mr. McKenna also feels that this or any other plan cannot be successful without the co-operation of the students, who should realize that the library is a community service and a community effort.

Mr. McKenna stresses that any precautions that will be taken will be solely to protect the interests of the students. "Anything that will be done," he said, "will be done for the convenience and safety of the students, not the library." He says that he doesn't like the look or the idea of turnstiles, but he feels that they are the only solution to our problem. However, Mr. McKenna doesn't want the turnstile plan to be suddenly imposed upon the users of the library. In those colleges which have installed turnstiles, there have been objections from the students. For this and other reasons he is interested in hearing from anyone who has criticisms, pro or con, about the turnstile plan and also from those who might have any suggestions as to how to go about solving the problem of missing books in other ways. Mr. McKenna would be most receptive to any such views and can be reached in his office in the library personally or by phone at 388-7621.

# "But the symposium went badly. . ."

*by John Conron*

During winter term, two literary men came to Middlebury to hold a weekend symposium on The Black Writer in America. They were certainly qualified, both in experience and in 'credentials', to hold the symposium: James Haskins is a professor, a poet, a writer of children's books and works of non-fiction, including a history of religion to be published next fall; Ronald Hobbs is a literary agent (of Leroi Jones and Ivan Ilyich among others) and a writer. Thus they represented the critical, the practical (editing, publishing) and the practicising perspectives on their subject.

But the symposium went badly, frustrating everyone. Everyone. Very few thing were asked, very few things were said, about black writers in America. Some observations the two men made certainly could have been elaborated:

that white critics and scholars simply have not tried to account for that dimension of black American literature which comes from the black experience and from an afro-American tradition which still perserves distinctive elements of imagery, myth, ritual and rhythm;

that recently black fiction writers have turned more and more away from fiction towards polemic essays;

that the majority of black writers have, in the past two years or so, been writing for a black audience (having given up reaching a white audience), trying to create a kind of hermetic literature that opens its meanings only to those with the experience and the will to initiate themselves into these meanings (the impulse, for those too ready to dismiss it, has its own historical sanction: Hellenistic poetry, early Christian poetry, a good deal of Renaissance poetry, French symbolist poetry, and the religious litanies of many religions, even the fraternity rituals at Middlebury).

None of these literary observations were developed. In fact, the two seminars which made up the symposium covered in agonizing detail every banal but unfortunately thriving stereotype existing between black and white people. Imaginative people had gathered to try to transcend not only banality, but acrimony as well. Everyone left frustrated.

When everyone is frustrated each frustrated person can make one of two responses: try to absolve himself of responsibility by fixing responsibility on a "they" or an "it"; or look into himself.

Looking in is not a legal or even a logical necessity; logic, after all, can buttress a "they" theory. Looking in has to do with ethics: mea culpa. Maybe "they" or "it," (so paranoically omni-present these days,) are guilty as well, but mea culpa.

We could make a communal mea culpa concerning the symposium, not for the purpose of self recrimination, but for the purpose of self-growth, for the purpose of extricating our-

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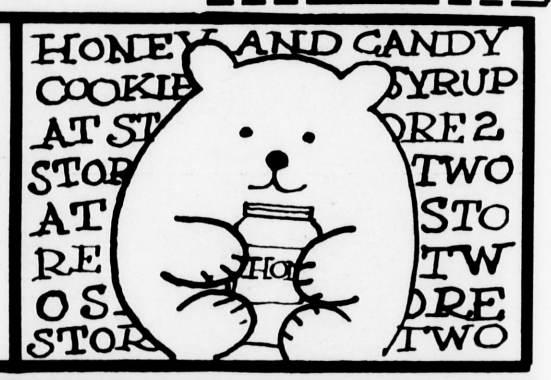


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# Thefts Still Pose Problem, Lookout Nets One Suspect

The biggest concern of Chief Security Officer Fred Spencer continues to be theft of personal property. However, a rash of thefts during the first week of Winter Term has ended with the apprehension of a college student from the Burlington area.

Campus security received an alarming number of reports of stolen money and wallets during this period culminating with the reported theft of a $250 stereo. All the items were taken from women's dormitories.

A number of girls in Forest West responded by organizing a group to sit in the hallways to observe any strangers wandering through the dormitory. Their observations led to the identification of the alleged thief.

The thieves are reported to have received the unwitting assistance of a Middlebury student who gave them a list of names of student car-owners when they asked her if she knew where they could borrow a car. The list was later found in the room from which the stereo had been taken.

Warrants are still pending on one suspect and may be served sometime this week. Another student is also under suspicion in connection with the thefts.

Mr. Spencer continues to urge all students to report any suspicious persons to the security office in order to prevent as many thefts as possible.

## Black Literature...

*Cont. from pg. 2*

to successfully teach the subject. The contradiction this raises was never resolved: If the black experience itself can never be communicated to those who do not share it, especially through literature, then how can an intermediary such as a black instructor relate it any more successfully?

Saturday's discussion centered around racism in America, as manifested economically and culturally. Once again, the discussion suffered from lack of structure. Often, books were discussed which most of the audience did not appear to be familiar with.

Undoubtedly, concentration on a specific topic would have improved the seminars. It is regrettable that they seemed to lack any organization whatsoever. This handicap prevented otherwise interesting question-and-answer dialogues from becoming meaningful and conclusive discussions.

# UVM Budget Limits Admission

*by Ana Cara*

Perhaps for the first time in history, qualified Vermont students will be denied the opportunity to enroll in the University of Vermont for the coming school year, despite UVM's long-standing policy of admitting all qualified state applicants.

Three chief factors determine this decision: lack of space, a strong statewide sentiment that the university's size and growth must be controlled, and the university and state colleges' budget.

Projections last August indicated about 1,000 Vermont freshmen applications, but present indications are that applications from the state will run well above original projections, and as many as 1,200 or 1,300 qualified Vermonters may desire admissions to the freshman class. UVM may be able to exceed slightly its original goal of 1,000 but classrooms, laboratories, the library and the student center are seriously overcrowded even with current enrollments.

The rise in the number of applicants at Vermont state institutions seems to be a result of economic conditions and rapidly rising costs at private colleges. But Vermont state colleges and the university are suffering severe economic problems themselves. This is partly a result of the Governor's "level funding" decision not to ask the Legislature for increases in appropriations for the new school year.

UVM can meet its problem by increasing the tuition, which is already the second highest instate and the highest out-of-state tuition of any state university in the nation, and at the same time, by discontinuing certain programs to cut expenditures for the 1971-72 academic year. Intensive reviews of programs and existing priorities are presently in progress. The question at stake, however, is the quality and variety of educational services available to the people of Vermont.

The budget situation could also be improved by admitting more non-residents. However, UVM plans to decrease the proportion of non-residents.

The most optimistic alternative is close cooperation with Vermont State Colleges. Hopefully, they will be able to accomodate students the university will not have room for.

## "Communal Mea Culpa"...

*Cont. from pg. 2*

selves from that mad circle that characterizes "they" theories (every "I" has a different "they", a different "not me"; every "I" is a "they" to some other "I"), a circle that inevitably effects the future as well as the present.

Fact: we invited two literary men to Middlebury to have a symposium - a gathering for a free exchange of ideas. Fact: we did not contribute much to the symposium, either because we were unprepared (in which case we are guilty at least of intellectual snobbery) or because we were too reticent (a lack of intellectual courage).

This speaks, I hope, only to that spirit which characterizes our best intellectual selves, our best mind-to-mind encounters grace, critical sympathy, and informed, vital and sustained conversation. Let a newcomer affirm the marvelous presence of that spirit here; and let each of us decide whether or not it manifested itself in the symposium on Black Writers in America.

Past is past. For the future, if we invite people for give and take (and we should invite them for nothing less), we shall have to pay our dues, we shall have to make ourselves ready to give. This demands burdens but it also frees. Trying to answer it, a person awakens and collects himself and comes to know how alive he is.

# Middlebury Eyed by Power Company as Site for Plant

Last August, Commonwealth Associates of Boston Completed a preliminary survey of potential power plant sites in Vermont. Working in accordance with the Vermont Electric Power Company (ELCO), they selected 25 possible sites throughout the state. As of January the group was narrowed to 9 specific sites. In corrolation with the huge power needs of the Rutland-Burlington area, all of the final sites are located in upstate Vermont. Of all the 7 sites in Chittenden County, one is situated 3.5 miles northeast of Middlebury in the towns of Middlebury, Ripton and Bristol, on the New Haven River.

The Middlebury site is of unique possibilities because it is the only site designated as pumped storage; and the instantaneous power produced by this type of plant can meet the critical peak demands throughout the year. The construction of a pumped storage plant is similar to that of a recycling waterfall, in which two lakes of differing altitudes are built and the force of the water falling from the upper to the lower lake produces energy. After the upper lake has been depleted, the water from the lower lake is pumped back up the incline to the higher lake. This water cycle is timed so that the power is generated when the greatest energy needs occur; and the water is pumped back during the off-peak hours of late night or early morning.

Although a pumped storage plant contributes almost nothing to the pollution of the air, it creates two "dead" lakes in which no plants or animals can survive. This ill effect is due to the great and frequent changes in the levels of the two lakes. But upon considering all the more serious problems that other types of power plants create, this is a relatively minor concern.

Looking at the vastly increasing power needs of Vermont and all New England in the forthcoming years, it will definitely be of an advantage for Vermont to produce its own peak power in the form of pumped storage power. But due to the slow, bureaucratic process of attaining approval for such an endeavor, it can easily be estimated that, even if the Middlebury site does get approved, there will be no power plant built at that site before 1980.

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# KENT, OHIO.. Town vs. Gown

*This is the second in a three-part series of articles on the situation at Kent State.*

by Bruce Morgan

KENT, OHIO - Today in the land of black squirrels, redbirds and tomato juice, the blizzard snows blew, KSU was forced to close because of weather for the first time in 21 years, the Grand Jury report of last May was declared illegal in federal court, ordered destroyed, and former Governor James Rhodes bought himself a chain of HoJo restaurants.

It was a day like any other in Ohio.

About six miles down the road from Kent, on past the Moon-Glo Roller Rink, in Ravenna, in the Portage County Court House, former KSU student Rick Felber stood before Judge Albert Caris, heard his probation appeal flatly denied and returned to Mansfield Reformatory to complete a 20-40 year sentence for sale of grass and LSD. Felber is 21 years old.

Ravenna and Kent have long considered themselves "sister" towns; they have grown up side by side, both pay taxes and worry about sewer funds and ambulance service; together they tolerate the students.

Beyond geography, beyond the ties of light industry, barbershops and sludge, there is the bond of common adversity. The following is a local columnist's description of Kent, but it fits Ravenna just as well:

"Can you imagine Kent as a swinging miss clad in a mini-skirt, wide leather belt and high leather boots? Why a wide leather belt? Two reasons lie behind this separation between top and bottom--Kent's busy railroad tracks through the center of town and the Cuyahoga River, which also girdles parts of Kent.

"As far as a beauty queen is concerned, she rates on the plain side. No outstanding beautiful features, but simple and neat. Streets are well-lined with old shade trees and the downtown area is void of blowing trashy litter. Streets and buildings are not the newest and most ultra-modern, but are of simple classic design and well kept.

"Our mythical young miss does much of her living after dark. She is well aware of the whole wide world and what is going on...

"By day she is a student. She attends good schools and will probably eventually end with a college education and a degree under her arm. Her boot-clad footsteps fall with poise and self-assurance in a modern sentry's manner. When she finds herself the center of attention she does not revel in the spotlight, but rather shrinks back yielding to others if possible. She does not relish close scrutiny."

Kent's sister seems the more attractive of the two, the more handsome of two old maids. Both are as dirty-brick dull as small towns tend to be in this part of the state, but Ravenna has kept her streets wide enough to let in some wind and sky, and on a clear day, sunshine.

Kent and Ravenna share the same daily newspaper, the Record-Courier, which describes itself as "A Strong Voice in a Growing Area," and reminds its readers on the editorial page that "The best things in life may be free, but a little hard cash points them in your direction."

On every other page the message is between the lines.

Most residents here have spent their lives working for hard cash to get those best things. They are solid sober Americans, determined, by God, to see the dream of America come true in their lives, in these towns.

Last May 4th these were the people who waited a long night for a revolution to come that never came, sitting on porches with shotguns across their laps, prepared to kill even their children to save the dream. In this growing area they are all strong voices, however mute.

The townspeople sense students -- carefree, complaining students--to be a threat not only to their property, which could be vandalism, but to the values by which they live and die, by which they were born and have grown old, and that threat to them is murder.

They cannot allow it.

This is one important reason, of course, why relations between students and townies operate so often under tension and at times even hatred -- whole cultures, whole life styles are measuring their energy and conviction against each other. If you are a freak walking through downtown Kent or Ravenna, or might be mistaken for one, residents will turn their heads, they will notice you and watch you pass.

They will not smile.

In Kent and Ravenna I have come across two strong and distinct sentiments which seem to characterize Portage County. The more obvious feeling is anti-student, and evidence of this is not hard to find; the other, more subtle feeling is anti-world, that the county is independent of all outside control, to be regulated by no one, scrutinized by no one. Both judgments run largely silent, but both, I think, run deep.

The Portage County Court House sits importantly in the middle of Ravenna's business district, well back from the street, a simple uncluttered building that looks like something out of Kenner's Building Set, red plastic girders and snap-on walls. Faith in the status quo has been mixed into the mortar of this place.

Patriotism flaps from the flagpole.

Inside the decor is government-issue, with concrete-clock and linoleum efficiency; in one office I visited there hangs the seal of the state of Ohio, shocked wheat and sun, under the motto: "With God All Things Are Possible."

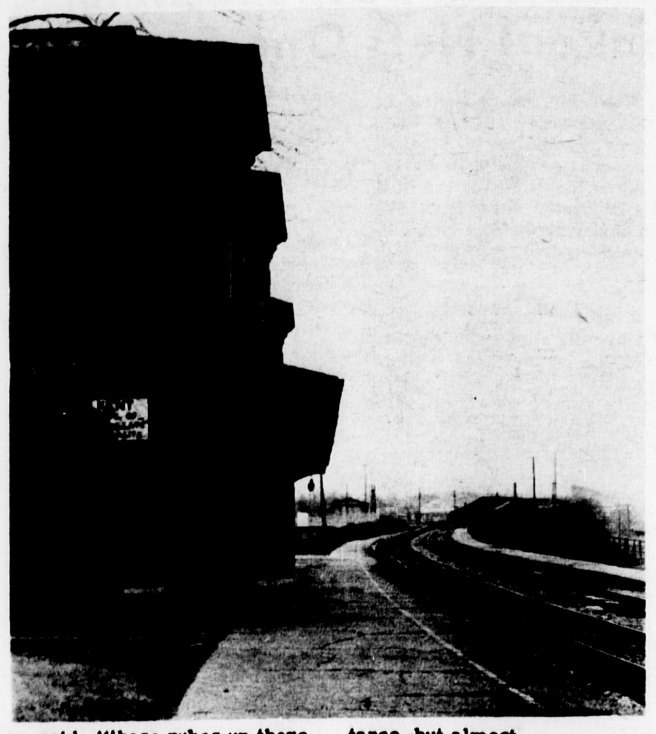
On the second floor of the Court House, in a large sunny room, the trial of the Kent 25 (my radical ROTC brother among them) will take place, the trial of those people indicted for participation in the events of May 1-4 by a Grand Jury whose due process has been ruled illegal.

Judge Thomas has maintained in his decision that the indictments themselves are legitimate. This is currently on appeal.

So far, 23 of the 25 have been publicly charged with crimes including "tumultuous conduct" (2nd-degree riot; nobody knows exactly what it means), arson, inciting to riot (1st-degree), interfering with a fireman at the scene of a fire, and rock-throwing. No Guardsmen were indicted, but of course no Guardsmen threw rocks.

The starting date of the trial has not been determined, and yet even now there are real questions as to whether or not those indicted will be able to get a fair trial in this county.

An attorney in Columbus suggested that pressure from the world-wide focus on the Kent trial may, in fact, have a positive effect: "Who knows,"



ne said, "those rubes up there just might put on their Sunday suits and do the thing right."

When some friends and I visited the Court House one day last week, we were stopped in the hall by a great hulk of a bailiff who threatened us with arrest for carrying cameras. The ban on photographs in the building had been in effect a few months earlier but had since been lifted by a federal judge.

Everyone understood this, but when we asked for clarification of the ruling we were told quite pleasantly that Portage County followed its own rules and no one else's: "They can't tell us how to run this place, not here; they can't even tell us when to sweep the floor."

We had taken no pictures, but a deputy appeared out of nowhere to testify that he seen us (sic) in the courtroom with lenses uncovered. Was we sure (sic) we had taken no pictures, and did we know that we could be prosecuted if they was (sic) published? We hadn't. Was we sure? We hadn't. Was we sure?

Local justice was about to be done, so we split.

Over the past several weeks, one issue that spotlights both the anti-student and anti-world feeling here has presented itself on the Courier front page -- the case of the Portage County Food Stamps, or how to be effete and hungry at the same time.

The Record-Courier of January 25 tells the story:

"Sam Gagliardo, director of Portage County Welfare, said that beginning today every KSU student applying for food stamps must provide a birth certificate, a statement from the university noting any financial aid or income, a statement from the university noting charges for tuition, fees and books, proof of a local address, proof of liquid assets, and a notarized statement from parents as to the amount being provided by the parents.

"He reiterated his decision not to give food stamps to anyone under 21..."

County Welfare has its headquarters about two blocks behind the Court House in a renovated frame house, and Sam's office is upstairs. It is here that he decides who gets welfare, who doesn't, and for what reasons.

Lately it appears that students have been disqualified for food stamps simply because they are students. The new regulations do not make it impossible for young people in the area to get public assistance, but almost.

Gagliardo's approach is to hassle the student applicant to death. The university, of course, has no obligation to provide the required financial statements for everyone who needs them, and certainly has nothing to gain by becoming involved in controversy.

Other Portage County applicants are not expected to supply proof of anything, not even that they were born. Standard procedure is for an applicant to fill in his name, address and income (whatever he says), pick up his stamps and go home.

Gagliardo has limited aid to those persons at least 21 years old -- this is illegal. Federal and state welfare regulations include no age requirement, and demand only that the recipient live at a local address with cooking facilities.

Some students have ripped off the Welfare Dept. by falsifying statements, that is true, but there are also many with honest need; the department seems to be discriminating against a class of people because of the actions of a few. Blacks and freaks, especially, have been interrogated to the point of insult.

When a friend of mine, Jack Corliss, complained about mistreatment to the State Welfare Department in Columbus, they were not at all pleased to hear what was going on in Portage County, and threatened to move in and take over the local office if it continued. As far as I know, Sam Gagliardo is the only county director in Ohio who has expanded his power beyond the law.

Unfortunately, the Courier lauded "his stand on the issue" in an editorial, and when Kent Mayor LeRoy Satrom was informed of the effort to eliminate welfare aid to students his comment was "It's about time..."

So the illegal moves of County Welfare are applauded by everyone in town. That much would have been bad enough. But then Corliss was hauled down to the Court House, and almost busted on a disturbing the peace charge, for having warned Gagliardo that "there's going to be trouble" about the new regulations.

By "trouble" Corliss meant bureaucratic hassles about paperwork that the department had pushed on the university. In Ravenna it meant riot or rage or arson or death.

This year in Portage County, a land which does not relish close scrutiny, students are learning to be careful about what they say.

# Middlebury Town Planning: The Past Leading to the Present

*by Richard Rogers*

Any Middlebury student who has been in town even a few times has observed several of its obvious qualities—its bleakness, lack of planning and ugliness, and its seeming stagnation. The same student, traveling around Vermont, cannot have missed the poverty, hopelessness and remoteness of many of the state's population. All of these problems have been the subject of a variety of programs, past and present, successful and unsuccessful.

The history of central planning in Middlebury began in 1961, when Geography Professor Vincent Malmstrom helped found the Middlebury Planning Commission. An important member of the Commission since then, he is leaving it this March.

The Commission members realized at the beginning that vigorous action was needed. Accordingly, a professional consulting firm was hired in 1961 to make a master plan for the future growth of the town and village of Middlebury. These were two distinct political entities until united by popular vote in 1965. Mr. Malmstrom regards the uniting of the town ("downtown") and the village ("the surrounding area") as one of the most important accomplishments of the Commission.

Both federal and state aid were available in helping to finance the plan. It was completed in 1963 and presented to the Commission and accepted in 1964. As Malmstrom said, the plan "laid the groundwork for a foundation for a continual path of development." It is still used as a guiding model of planning thought.

Art Professor Glenn Andres, who taught the "Focus: Middlebury" course this Winter Term, mentioned some specific provisions of the plan. Some examples were that the town be reoriented more towards the creek, and that the Battell Block be replaced by more modern buildings. This latter proposition, he said, is highly unlikely because of lack of money.

Further accomplishments of the Commission were a 1966 ordinance and a zoning code in 1968. In 1967 Middlebury and other Addison County towns formed the Addison County Development Commission, on which Professor Malmstrom served as the Middlebury delegate. In addition, he served for a year on a committee established by Governor Davis to study similar problems on a state-wide basis.

The effectiveness of the original master plan was limited. Many of the specific provisions were obsolete when the plan was published, due to the dynamic growth rate of Middlebury. Also, many local firms rushed to put up their buildings in ordinarily non-business areas just before the law took effect. An example is the Co-operative Life Insurance Building, which was erected in a residential district just "under the wire."

Many external pressures on the Commission also diminished its potential accomplishments. Many of these were due to the geographic location of Middlebury. Lying between the two largest cities in Vermont (Burlington and Rutland), Middlebury lies in the path of Route 7, the main channel of movement between the two. This creates a severe traffic problem, which is one of the top priority concerns of Middlebury. Professor Andres predicts that the amount of traffic will increase 100 per cent by the year two thousand. His students in "Focus: Middlebury" did a survey on the traffic problem in town to get information about it. They concluded that Middlebury has great difficulties to face in finding a solution. A few years ago there was a fire in town on the Fourth of July. Since many of the rural people were coming into town for the holiday, the streets were so clogged with cars that the fire trucks could not get through for some time.

Professor Malmstrom and some of his Geography majors also did a traffic survey a few years ago. These two studies are about the sole information on Middlebury traffic problems. One result of this survey was his realization that "in many cases the college acts as though it were in a vacuum." When students are granted driving privileges, for example, hundreds of cars are added to the local streets. These become even more crowded, and parking space becomes non-existent. He feels that in many cases the college has bowed to student demands without either side having first calculated the effect of these actions on the local community.

Some time ago Malmstrom predicted a doubling of Middlebury traffic from 1959 to 1977. Each year the problem has worsened: traffic has increased at an accelerating rate. On Washington Street it has increased 100 per cent in three years. Both Mr. Malmstrom and Mr. Andres agree that the need for a bypass to reroute traffic around Middlebury is urgently needed. Another use of this connecting corridor was decreed by Vermont Electric, which ran a massive power line through Middlebury to serve both Rutland and Burlington.

Although it would seem that a central location on the main route between the two cities would facilitate the growth of Middlebury and stimulate the moribund economy, Professor Malmstrom said that the term "growth" had to be used very carefully. For reasons gone into later, no growth in the economy or population might best serve the interests of the area.

The problems of Middlebury in being located between major centers are similar to those of Vermont in general, which is located centrally in regard to Boston, Montreal, and New York. Vermont is in the unenviable position of becoming a resort area for the people from these areas.

Since these people are usually more affluent than most Vermonters, and since the livelihood of many Vermonters depends on the tourist trade, the Vermonters often must bow to the wishes of the tourists. Many Vermont enterprises are substantially or entirely controlled by out-of-state interests, which rarely use the benefits entirely for the assistance of Vermont. Mr. Andres estimates that "one-third to one-fourth" of Vermont is controlled by out-of-state concerns.

Most of the out-of-staters, however, use their influence to prevent the encouragement of industry coming to Vermont. They come here mainly for the natural beauty, and do not want it to be spoiled by industry: therefore, they discourage it from coming. This means that many Vermonters cannot get jobs, as there are no businesses to hire them, and as the tourist trade offers limited employment potential.

The problem becomes definable: how can industry be attracted to Vermont without despoiling the natural beauty of the state, which is one of the main assets? It might be thought, commented Mr. Malmstrom, that such things as zoning laws would be the last thing to attract industry. However, as he explains, "industry is not discouraged but encouraged by planning and zoning codes." With the regulations established by central planning, industries will not earn the enmity of the people by locating in residential areas. Moreover, for ecological and other reasons these codes are essential.

At present there is no vigorous program to bring industry to Middlebury. Professor Malmstrom was skeptical about the wisdom of bringing Standard Register in. Although industry will create new jobs, he said that it will also create a demand for services (good roads, new materials, modern technical facilities, and so forth) that the area will not be able to provide, and for which it cannot finance improvements on the existing facilities. Meanwhile, less parking space, more crowding in the schools and community from the skilled personnel that will have to be brought in, and rising prices will worsen living conditions and overtax the existing public systems. The ultimate balance will be worse. Yet some sort of industry is urgently needed. The Planning Board has found no easy answer. Mr. Malmstrom urged that Middlebury retain the nature of residential college town. The best industries for such a town would produce materials for college consumption (publishers, scientific firms, travel firms, and so forth).

Ultimately, on both the local and state level, the question of industry "comes right down to the geography of Vermont." There is, as Malmstrom puts it, "no democracy in Nature." This area does not offer the same natural industrial benefits as many others. Many elements are needed for the successful development of industry. Some of these, such as capital, labor, and technical skills, are not geographically fixed, but follow the job market. However, such things as raw materials are geographically fixed. It is economically impractical to transport raw materials far distances for use. Industry must locate near them. Vermont has very few raw materials except scenery, which is not an industrial commodity.

Another industrial need is natural energy, which is not found in Vermont in any sizeable amount. Coal, oil, gas, are all rare, and hydroelectric power comes mainly from the Saint Lawrence Seaway. Mr. Malmstrom predicts that the states located near it are having difficulties at present supplying themselves with enough power for their needs, and in not-too-distant years will be unable to let Vermont divert power from their sources, so that even the Seaway power will be lost to Vermont.

To help solve the problem, Vermont Electric has proposed to build a gravity-flow plant near Middlebury. This would involve the creation of an 88-acre lake at the base of the nearby mountains, which would be made by damming Abbey Pond, regarded by Malmstrom as one of the most scenic places of the area. By day the water from the lake would be pumped up the mountain, and would be released at night to flow down the mountain, thereby creating power. A number of people would be forced to leave their present homes, as these sites would be inundated by the new lake.

Professor Malmstrom believes that insufficent attention has been paid to the possible ecological changes which this new lake could create. It would change the temperature of the immediate area, as the cold air from the mountain would act as a sheet over the plant. The friction between the cold air and the water would produce a cloud of smoke which would block the view of the mountain for most of the day, and which would have a decidedly unpleasant Pompeiian effect. There would also be unexplored ecological side effects. Malmstrom doubts that it shall be allowed for some time, as he believes that the state wishes to enforce the new ecological laws.

Mention was made of the danger of overpopulation overtaxing existing facilities. Another problem with rising population is that the housing market is very tight now. Furthermore, local soil is poor for housing. Mr. Andres and Mr. Malmstrom agreed that it is very dense and clayish, so that sewage cannot easily be drained away. This precludes any great density of population around Middlebury until the town begins a sewage program, which is a very costly undertaking. Despite the dangers of local crowding, Mr. Andres confided, little of the local land is zoned to reflect this.

Malmstrom thinks that what is needed is a new concept of zerogrowth on all levels. "What we are experiencing as a local community is a microcosm of the whole planet." The old facilities are insufficent even for present-day usage, and more demands are continually being placed on them. New facilities are desperately needed. Planning must be done, and priorities must be set for a decade in advance, instead of "limping from crisis to crisis," as he believes is being done now. Some things have already been done, however, such as planning, some zoning, and Department of Health regulations. Also, Vermont has been a pioneer state in environmental conservation. It has been spared the unfortunate side effects of rapid industrial growth which have been seen elsewhere (mainly because the growth has not occured here), and consequently the natural environment has not been exploited as much as elsewhere.

In housing, also, just as with industry, the problem exists for both Middlebury and Vermont. People from other states come here for the scenery, and many people retire here. Also, Vermont is one of the fastest growing states in the country. (Ironically, the Vermont advertising techniques of ten years ago no longer work. They portrayed Vermont as "the rural life." So many people came as a result that the tremendous growth has made the idyllic rural retreat overcrowded. No more people are needed: jobs must be found for those already here, said Professor Malmstrom.)

With all of these new people, homes are being built on all available land, as zoning laws are not widespread or strict. Some firms have built homes anywhere, without considering the ecological issue. As has been said, many of these firms are out-of-state.

The resulting problem is that Vermont townships are being made to represent the interests of out-of-state firms, which figuratively "own" the townships. A Vermont township is six miles square by law, regardless of the population of the area, said Malmstrom. If one industry is the largest economic force in a sparsely populated township, it can control it. This industry may own most of the land in the township, have sizable holdings in it, and be the exclusive employer in it as well. International Paper Company, says Malmstrom, owns three towns in this way. The state of Vermont began to realize the problem about a year ago, and is trying to prevent further such happenings. Some other towns which have been bought out are Wilmington, Dover, and Stratton, in southeast Vermont.

The danger in having an industry control a town is that they may have their interests reflected to the detriment of the population of the town. For most of Vermont, the industries which have been taking over towns have been, except for International Paper Company, generally concerned with housing. Housing has been put up without regard for the environment, thereby defeating the purposes of the people who wanted to come here just for the beauty. Another problem has been that when the firm demands that the town provide new facilities for the many people that will be coming, they often lack money to do so.

Professor Malmstrom doubts that Middlebury will be bought up by a housing concern. It is a fairly large town, and has many diverse economic elements. Yet the problem of population remains. Middlebury is expected to double in population by the year two thousand. How should this be prepared for?

This is one of the concerns of the "Focus: Middlebury" course of this past Winter Term, taught by Glenn Andres. He said that there were two ways to attack the problem. The Vermont method would be to spread out to nearby land. Most of the people in the course agreed that utilitizing the unused land near the center of town would be better. Andres realizes, however, that this area should not be made to support many people.

The main idea of "Focus: Middlebury" was to give the students an idea of the problems and promises of city planning, using Middlebury as a test case. Middlebury is, as he says, a "nice microcosm of planning" because it is small: one can go to the people and realize their problems directly.

The students went down into town and listed the problems which they noticed. Then a study was made of the town history. The town grew "in a spiderweb fashion, a medieval growth pattern. It was

*Continued on Page 11*

# editorial

## PERSPECTIVE ON LAOS

Why are we in Laos?

In the double-think world of the Nixon Administration, the U.S.-sponsored South Vietnamese invasion of Laos is a "limited operation," not "an expansion of the war." To the people of Southeast Asia who have to live with the war and those in this country who seek to end it, the Laotian adventure must certainly appear otherwise. When we're still hip deep in the Big Muddy, it's a matter of some concern when the Big Fool says to push on.

The invasion, of course, does not involve American ground troops, only massive American air support---thousands of helicopter gun ships, transport planes, fighter-bombers, and B-52's. Barring a North Vietnamese counter-attack or thrust through the DMZ, the South Vietnamese may well succeed in occupying, at least temporarily, an undefended section of the Ho Chi Minh trail. Saigon Government forces will stay in Laos until the end of the dry season in May. During this time, the movement of North Vietnamese troops and supplies may indeed be slowed and a new Communist offensive averted. Like the recent South Vietnamese forays into Cambodia, the current allied operation is a delaying action, designed to "buy time" for further American withdrawals and to ensure the safety of Americans remaining in South Vietnam.

What happens next dry season, and the one after that, is more uncertain. In the spring of 1972 and 1973, there will still be a sizable American presence in Vietnam. The "security and safety" of American troops will still be threatened and South Vietnamese units will still be "buying time" by going back into Laos and Combodia. The expansion of the war-considered too risky when America had half a million men in Vietnam-has alrady overextended the South Vietnamese Army. Without continued American air, artillery and logistical support, the Saigon Government will not even be able to hold its own in the South. While ground combat strength is being reduced, the commitment of U.S. military aid and air power is apparently open-ended.

In attempting to cut off the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the Allies are merely postponing the inevitable. Ten to fifteen thousand South Vietnamese are not going to accomplish in four months what years of American bombing have failed to accomplish. In the mountains and jungles of southern Laos, the power of the people has indeed proven to be greater than man's technology and the trail is a monument to the courage and tenacity of the North Vietnamese. North Vietnam itself survived the most intensive aeriel bombardment in modern history; it remains a stable and dynamic society which is now undertaking an ambitious program of rural reconstruction and development. The population is mobilized and highly motivated and the Hanoi Government is prepared to wage protracted war for as long as it takes to expell the Americans, overthrow Thieu and Ky, and reunify the country.

In contrast, the very fabric of South Vietnamese society has been destroyed by American intervention. Much of the countryside lies devastated; literally millions of peasants, driven off the land, have yet to be re-settled or returned home. The Saigon Government rests on a large (but heavily infiltrated) military and civilian bureaucracy and a jerry-built inflationary economy. It lacks a genuine political base and would not exist without American support. One need look no further than the rampant corruption and urban chaos of Saigon to realize that the road out of South Vietnam does not lead through Laos and Cambodia. Expanding the war will not end it and "Vietnamizing" it will not bring about a political settlement. Until the Nixon Administration---or the American public---realizes this, the agony of war and revolution in Southeast Asia will continue.

## Anarchy versus "The Goodness of the Heart": Agatha Christie reconciles opposing forces

*'Passenger to Frankfurt' by Agatha Christie. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1970. 272 pages, $5.95*

*by Chris Mooney*

"To write a story in this year of Our Lord 1970," says Agatha Christie in the introduction to her latest bestseller, "Passenger to Frankfurt," "you must come to terms with your background. If the background is fantastic, then the story must accept its background. It, too, must be a fantasy--an extravaganza."

Called, on its title page, "An Extravaganza by Agatha Christie," this novel attempts to reconcile what the author sees as the opposing sides of today's world: its growing anarchy, and "the goodness of heart" which still manifests itself from time to time.

At the outset, we are accompanying Sir Stafford Nye, a flamboyantly dressed British statesman, on a flight home from a dull mission in Malaya. Although a chief target for speculating journalists (they flatter him with the title, "dark horse of diplomacy"), Nye is not a very busy statesman. He has too much of a sense of humor ("he always preferred to indulge his delicate Puckish malice to boring himself") to be trusted implicitly by those politicians he calls so "bloody solemn."

Rerouted from Geneva to Frankfurt by fog, Sir Stafford is overtaken by a young lady in distress. Will he, to save her from death at the hands of unnamed adversaries, let himself be slipped a Mickey Finn, so that she may steal his voluminous cloak, his passport--in short, his identity?

That he should happen to resemble this young woman (named Daphne, Mary Ann, and the Countess Renata in various contexts) might seem contrived, but we are eventually led to an amazing situation. Once the normal preliminaries for a suspense novel (attempted hit-and-runs, an exchange in the Personals column in "The London Times," minor spies disguised as laundry men) are dispensed with, Sir Stafford is asked to help investigate an anarchic underworld movement of major proportions. He agrees to help out, although the girl-of-many - names warns him, "There are a lot of things you will never know."

It is fortunate then, that the scope of the story begins to broaden. The scenes represent more often characters who do know what is going on.

"The Ring" (named after Richard Wagner's great operatic work) is formed of an unspecified number of people who, by way of armaments, science, drugs, and finance, intend to incorporate every existing anarchic cause into war on a world level. "Big Charlotte," financier of the operation (she is reminiscent of an Ian Fleming villain; some of the fictitious world leaders, on the other hand, remind us of Fletcher Knebel and Robert Serling), has trained a charismatic young man named Franz Joseph to be "the Young Siegfried" (complete with the appropriate French horn theme)-- a persuasive new hero for Youth to unite itself behind. A new world, it would seem, is in the making.

One goal for "The Ring," or for its associated groups, is to destroy all that it plans to replace. Unnerving references are made to Washington's being burned to the ground, to a sinister alliance among the countries of South America, to the assassination of the American ambassador to England.

Those fighting The Ring catch wind of a long-abandoned "Project Benvo" (whose form, along with many other possible overtechnical factors in the book, is not revealed, designed to render its subject "permanently benevolent." As the good guys gather to convince Benvo's aged inventor to bring it out of mothballs, a scuffle ensues. The good guys who were really bad guys are revealed; and since one genuine good guy dies for the cause, the scientist is moved to return to the drawing board.

Since the final chapter ends here, we must assume that the world is saved.

Sir Stafford has long since become a minor character, but he does make a final appearance in the epilogue arranging for a conventional marriage to Daphne, Mary Ann, and-or the Countess Renata.

Incredible though it may sound, this is a rather interesting piece of light reading. It is an ambitious departure from Hercule Poirot and the traditional whodunnit. And while Miss Christie is no expert in this slightly different medium, she has proven herself competent. Her promise of something out of the ordinary--and its fulfillment-are well tied in with her characteristic wit, to make the reading of this book an original experience.

What might be considered contrived or gimmicky is all in good keeping with "fantastic," the precise word to describe "Passenger to Frankfurt." For those who complain of the unlikelihood that such a Ring could exist, remember that the book is, in Miss Christies's own words, an extravaganza. Bear in mind her admonition, "It is not an impossible story--it is only a fantastic one." Recall the shrewdness of Sir Stafford Nye's great aunt Matilda: perhaps Agatha Christie, too, knows something the rest of us do not.

# LETTERS TO

## Topological Tidbits

To the Editor:

As a former college newspaper editor, I can appreciate the difficulties of preparing a written report (or indeed, a review) of a lecture. Therefore I congratulate Kathy Conant for the accuracy of her summary published in the "Campus" of what I did say about topology in my Winter Term lecture. Aside from several minor errors, she did an excellent job of encapsuling my remarks on the definition of topology and its relation to near-sighted flies.

I would like, however, to comment on her evaluation of topology as a "virtually useless" science. The aim of my lecture, as I explained to the audience, was to give the listener an idea of what topology is all about and to present one major outstanding research problem which can be viewed as either an interesting logical problem or one with both physical and philosophical implications about how we view the universe. My object was not to talk about the personalities of famous topologists, the historical development of the subject, or its possible applications.

There are several reasons why I avoided the last topic. In the first place, the main benefits that the study of topology has provided have been more to the other branches of mathematics rather than to the "real world." These contributions have been major ones, but extremely difficult for a person without extensive mathematical background to understand or appreciate.

Secondly, although topological ideas have been applied outside of mathematics, I did not have sufficient time in my lecture to give a fair account of these. I could mention here that in addition to problems in cartography and organic chemistry--which I did note in the question-and-answer period--topology is shedding some light on problems as diverse as visual perception in the brain and the inherent stability of the solar system.

In particular, the seven bridges problem discussed in the lecture (and illustrated in the "Campus") led to the development of a part of topology called graph theory, which has found applications in some areas of physics, chemistry, communication science, computer technology, electrical and civil engineering, architecture, operational research, genetics, psychology, sociology, economics, anthropology, and linguistics.

Thirdly, and most importantly, I believe it is short-sighted and inappropriate to judge the value of a branch of mathematics by its immediate "relevancy" to "practical problem." Throughout the long history of mathematics, ideas that seemed to be little more than frivolous fantasies when first discussed have proven ultimately to be applicable to a variety of mundane, but important problems.

Even stripped of applications, mathematics has a claim on us for the beauty and elegance of its logical structures. As Bertrand Russell said, "Mathematics possesses not only truth, but supreme beauty--a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture, without appeal to any part of our weaker nature, sublimely pure, and

THE CAMPUS

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# Inside the Third Reich: An Insane Society Lead by Civilized Men

*by Michael Reed*

*Inside the Third Reich, by Albert Speer (The Macmillan Company, 596 pp., $12.50)*

Twenty-two prominent Nazi aders went on trial late in 45 in the historic Bavarian city Nuremberg, Germany, the me city where a young Adolph itler had staged massive Naonal Socialist Party rallies durg the early 1930's.

Representatives of Russia, rance, Britain, and the United tates acted as the prosecution. he charges directed against the venty-two men included the crime against peace," "conventional war crimes," and "crimes gainst humanity." The blooded victors had gathered to pass udgement upon their soiled and efeated brethren.

The trial lasted more than en months. Twelve of the acused were condemned to death y hanging. Three of them were cquitted. The rest were sentenced to prison terms ranging rom ten years to life, and one f these men was Albert Speer.

Speer entered Berlin's Spandau jail in 1946 and remained here for the duration of his wenty year sentence. While in pandau he secretly wrote and muggled out of prison the notes which would one day form the asis of the book, Inside the Third Reich.

Who is Albert Speer? Prior o the publication of this book, ew people but specialists had ever heard of the man. Two of the three major encyclopedias don't even have entries under Speer's name. Nevertheless, Albert Speer convincingly claims hat if Adolph Hitler ever had friend at all, he was that riend. Puzzles, contradictions, nd paradoxes abounded throughout Albert Speer's life, and this nixture of fame and obscurity s but one of them.

At the height of his career, Albert Speer was Hitler's Minister of Armaments and War Production, a position of such influence and magnitude that the British newspaper The Observer was once prompted to write: "Speer is, in a sense, more important for Germany today than Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Goebbels, or the generals. They all have, in a way, become the mere auxiliaries of the man who actually directs the giant power machine—charged with drawing from it the maximum effort under maximum strain..."

Speer was without question a highly ambitious man, but it is doubtful whether the position of Minister of Armaments and War Production had ever been one of those ambitions. He possessed neither the training nor the inclination for keeping Hitler's war effort supplied. Like his father before him, Albert Speer aspired to become an architect. Through a combination of coincidence and luck Speer's talents came to the attention of Adolph Hitler who was at the time consolidating his power and on the lookout for bright, pliable young men.

The two of them found that they could be of use to one another: Hitler wanted new buildings created which would be worthy of the New Germany, Speer craved architectural glory. Hitler, a frustrated artist and architect himself, took the sharp, handsome Speer under his wing and bade him build great things. Only later would Speer be ordered to direct the war productions effort for the Third Reich.

Speer was a notable example of a highly intelligent, well-educated, refined German from an upper middle-class background who nevertheless was attracted to Hitler and National Socialism—along with the Munich rummies and the Berlin roughnecks. As a child Speer was surrounded by considerable wealth and good social standing, and his youth appears to have been a normal, happy one.

One point which Speer refers to often in his book is that while he was growing up politics were never discussed at home. Speer claims that he simply never got in the habit of thinking critically about politics and politicians in his youth and that this weakness carried over into his later life. Early in the book he describes his youthful apathy: "This political indifference was characteristic of the youth of the period, tired and disillusioned as they were by a lost war, revolution, and inflation; but it prevented me from forming political standards, from setting up categories on which political judgements could be based."

Speer first saw and heard Adolph Hitler late in 1930 at a Berlin beer hall rally. His reaction to Hitler was mixed but in the end favorable. He describes that first speech which he heard: "He spoke urgently and with hypnotic persuasiveness. The mood he cast was much deeper than the speech itself, most of which I did not remember for long." A short time later Speer applied for membership in the National Socialist Party.

Looking back upon that fateful act, Speer depicts his choice to join Hitler's following as being "an utterly undramatic decision." According to Speer, at that time and for years afterward it was perhaps above all else a "magnetic" quality which seemed to emanate from Hitler which made him such an appealing figure. We wonder whether truly intelligent, independent men would ever permit themselves to be so effectively swayed by "magnetic" characters like Hitler.

Hitler was indeed by most accounts an able, mesmerizing public speaker who could tell his audience what it wanted to hear. Speer concedes that he saw "rough spots" in the party doctrine—anti-semitism, racism, and an inclination towards panaceas to name but a few—but he was confident enough and uncritical enough to think that such details would be smoothed out in good time. Hitler's offer of architectural renown probably made Speer a little forgetful, too.

"Inside the Third Reich" is a very difficult book to assess. Some readers will see it as an unacceptable apology by a "Nazi who didn't know," and these readers may be made resentful and angry by the book and the man. Others will be soothed and even lulled by the book: how comforting to see an old Nazi grovel and concede his guilt.

One of the weaknesses of autobiographical writing from the reader's point of view is that persuasive writing need not necessarily be honest, factual writing. This person does not find this to be a great problem with this particular book, but it is something to be on the watch for. A man can have the best of intentions and yet still tell his own story with a slant.

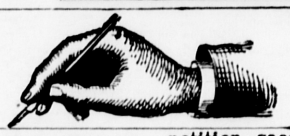
For what it is worth, the great majority of American magazine reviews of this book have been extremely lavish in their praise of Mr. Speer's memoirs. John Toland, in his front-page review for the New York Times Book Review, made the rather disconcerting statement, "I recommend this book without reservations." This is indeed a very good book, but there are many reservations which the reader should keep in mind while going through it.

For instance, was Speer really the apolitical, almost naive technocrat that he gives the impression of having been—or was he really a skilled, conniving politician like the rest of the Nazi big boys? If Speer was really such a high-placed person then why was he sentenced to a mere twenty years in prison while many of his fellow Nazis were hung or sentenced to life imprisonment? For what reason did Speer write this book at all—did he simply want to make a lot of fast bucks (this person somehow cannot accept this thesis) or does this book represent Speer's moment of inner cleansing before the eyes of the world?

This is a highly readable, fascinating book with its intimate insights into Hitler's dinner conversation and musical preference. Speer appears to have seen and heard and done things with the biggest of the Nazi bigwigs, and he has recorded much of it within this book. In the end we shall all probably ask: Where did he go wrong? How did such a nice young man get mixed up with them? We shall ask yet again: How did such a cultured, artistically bountiful (as well as warlike and long frustrated) nation as modern Germany succumb to Hitler and his gang? Civilized, reflective men will never cease to pose this question to themselves for they never again can be certain that it might not happen to them, too.

The Campus sponsored a Winter Term course evaluation sheet that was distributed before vacation two weeks ago. The returns (about 350 out of 1600) were insufficient to compile a thorough analysis of individual courses and professors. Nevertheless we will persevere. We will be redistributing the evaluation sheets and we ask that everyone who has not filled one out, please do so. An evaluation, by students, of their Winter Term courses would be extremely helpful in an overall evaluation of the Winter Term semester—and in determining the fate of the Winter Term in the future. Please cooperate with us.

# THE EDITOR



capable of a stern perfection such as only the greatest art can show."

This interplay between the esthetics of logical abstract thought and the power of solving concrete problems has meant that for more than two thousand years some familiarity with mathematics has been regarded as an indispensable part of the intellectual equipment of every cultured person.

Michael Olinick

## The Legal System

To the Editor:

The more I read articles such as that in the "Campus" of January 15 concerning the petition to be sent to Governor Ronald Reagan of California, the more I begin to question the appropriateness of such terms as "political show trials," which, I assume, is an attempt to display some righteous indignation against the present legal system.

Law is a far more complicated thing than an exercise in polemics or politics. It is slow, procrastinatory by nature, and sometimes wrong. Naturally, law being shaped by men, it suffers from the faults of men. However, without law, even in its presently imperfect form, there would be nothing but chaos. Law offers us the hope and possibility of justice, and attempts to guarantee justice.

To get to more specific terms, the trial (or at least the charges brought against Angela Davis) cannot be regarded as simply a "political show trial." I do not see it in this light at all. The FBI, the Federal Government, and the State of California, allege that she willfully transported firearms into the State of California without a license, with the intent to assist in the committing of a felony, that she avoided arrest, and that she crossed state lines in so doing. As a result of these alleged actions, she is liable to prosecution under the law.

The petition speaks of "contrived charges." Which? Those I've spoken of? If so, then these "allegations" are just that: suppositions, charges which must be proven or disproven by law. To call them "contrived charges" is to make a judgment just as hasty and as potentially inaccurate as my calling Miss Davis "guilty" wthout the benefit and right of trial. Further, it is not specified in the petition exactly what "political harassment" Miss Davis has supposedly suffered. It would be wise, perhaps, to enumerate these harassmants and charges on the petition, sacrificing brevity for clarity, so that signators may understand what they are signing.

Finally, there is the question of the use and definition of the term "political show trial." It seems to me that every time a member of the Black Panthers or an admitted radical or revolutionary is brought to trial, a brouhaha about politics suddenly erupts. Why? Because the defendants approach the trial as a political show, whereas the legal process itself doesn't necessarily approach it in this fashion. It's the politicians, both radical and reactionary, who make political stock of these trials, and we cannot deny that these "radicals" are indeed self-styled politicians of a sort, as they are interested in changing not only the social and economic but also the political. A countercharge of "They are also, therefore, humanitarians because of their interest in society, and are motivated by injustice in the economics of this country," cannot be denied. However, neither can the charge that there is political motivation behind many of their actions be disproven. Thus the charge of "political show trial" is at best a two-edged sword which can be leveled with equal justice on its users.

*Continued on page 9*

**Op-Ed**

# Legal Dissent in an Age of Turmoil

*The Campus is starting an "op-ed" column. We welcome articles of any persuasion on any topic, from any contributor. Articles will be judged solely on the basis of literacy and interest, with a possible consideration of length. Manuscripts should be sent to "The Campus," box C 798. Deadline is Sunday night.*

*by Bill Wood*

We live in an age of dissent. The symptoms of it are all around us. A modern pantheon even exists of those dissenters who have caught the national attention. The more prominent ones are making a fortune out of the dissent biz by peddling TV appearances and "do it" books.

By now the names Berrigan, Davis, Hayden and so on are all familiar, as well as the crimes they committed. The two Berrigan brothers, Roman Catholic priests who burned draft records in Baltimore and Catonsville, Maryland and who are now accused of allegedly plotting to kidnap a presidential adviser.

Angela Davis, a self-admitted Communist who is alleged to have supplied the guns which were used in the fatal shooting of a Superior Court judge in California.

The "Chicago Seven," who made news during their trial because they geared their actions to cater to the requirements of news reporting which seeks out the sensational and the spectacular. Each of these people is a dissenter, against a society, an ideal, a specific law. And each chose to engage in a criminal form of dissent which partly explains why as a nation and a people we are in the greatest possible peril.

Lincoln once said, "...All the armies of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined...could not by force take a drink from the Ohio, or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years. At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it reaches us, it must spring up amongst us....If destruction is our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher." What Lincoln had defined was the fundamental paradox of American society. It holds within itself both the means for its utter downfall and at the same time, complete salvation. This force, which can create or destroy, is dissent.

Dissent improperly understood can destroy any institution or government and the government of the United States is certainly no exception. Yet, it is dissent utilized reasonably and rationally which can reform, re-vitalize, and re-direct whatever it is aimed at. Dissent springs from the conscience of each individual, and as such society has no claim on its limits. But, when that dissent is put into practice, then very clearly society has a distinct responsibility to see that this powerful force is used creatively.

There are only two kinds of dissent within an ordered and just society. Legal and illegal. Illegal dissent or opposition which breaks laws or destroys property is completely intolerable. The only really viable source of opposition is restrained by law and expressed legally and in a reasonable fashion. Wantonly destructive acts like those the Berrigans indulged in, the burning of draft records, are ultimately subversive to the highest morals and purest motives. The step from that kind of dissent to violence is very short. A German living during the Third Reich noted how slight was the transition, "when they start burning books, it is only a little while before they will start burning people." If you can in good conscience do one, you can do the other because that type of fanaticism must grow to survive.

On the other hand, we must constantly seek to encourage the legal and rational opposition to policies and laws. There is no doubt that progress only proceeds from this kind of activity. In our country whatever needs to be changed can be altered within the framework of the structure as it exists. Dissent of this kind takes the form of conventional political action and is limited to non-violent resistance. The early stages of the Montgomery bus boycott epitomize this rational legal type of dissent. Even more potent in a sense is the work being done by "Nader's Raiders," working in the honored tradition of the muckrakers who righted wrongs by exposing them to the glare of public scorn. Citizen action groups exerting pressure on elected officials is another form of dissent or opposition which can accomplish a positive good, just as mobilizing large numbers of people is infinitely more impressive within our government than a bombing or other destructive actions.

A word is necessary about the validity of civil disobedience in this connection. By its very nature civil disobedience is an unsatisfactory solution. It is an unsuccessful blend of radicalism and conventional action, taking a little from both and ending up with a weak and contradictory tactic. The only reason for breaking a law as a means of protest is to indicate that it is unjust and that the society which passed it is also unjust. If a society were rational and just there would be no need to break laws in order to change them; change could be brought about through conventional action alone. But, if the society is indeed corrupt and unjust, then the individual who engages in civil disobedience is deluding himself that openly breaking have is effective: A society like that will respond to civil disobedience harshly and without mercy. Instead of an incompatible substitute, someone living in a totalitarian regime had better rely on guns rather than civil disobedience. He stands a chance of surviving with a gun.

It boils down to this: in a just society where an unjust law is simply an aberration, there are legal and rational ways to change that law other than civil disobedience. Acts of civil disobedience encourage lawlessness, and used on a massive scale they lead inevitably to anarchy. Obedience to law is mostly habit. The consequences of an act of civil disobedience in a just society such as our own far outweigh any transitory benefits which may be gained. The act of civil disobedience may have helped to strike down one unjust law, but it has weakened every other just one. For that reason, civil disobedience is an inappropriate response in a country like the United States. It is primarily destructive in the long run.

There are, I think, some valid arguments for restraining individual expressions of conscience by law. Opposition to a law or particular policy is very much a part of the American heritage and no one would deny that injustice has just as much of an opportunity to develop here as it does in any other country. We, however, have set up prescribed methods for dealing with injustice so that in our haste to rectify a wrong, we don't end up causing even greater damage. It used to be common, for example, to cure syphillis by giving the patient malaria, but there was never a remedy which suggested giving the patient syphillis in order to cure malaria.

By itself individual conscience is never sufficent. It is really only answerable to itself and what it considers moral and expedient. Our society is too pluralistic for that; there are too many other considerations. Dissent is a right, and yet it must be limited for protection of all those with conscience, not just a few.

In some minds, vigilantism, lynching, and mob action may accomplish some positive objectives. But, they also have the effect of pushing the country farther toward complete lawlessness. Habit works both ways. The habit of obedience to law can easily become one of disobedience. That is the real threat posed by terrorism: not the individual act itself, but the far greater and more lasting impression it creates. I think that this is why illegal dissent outside the boundaries of the law cannot be tolerated. In other words, the only thing we must be intolerant of are the intolerant themselves.

The preservation of the legal structure of this country is far more important than the effects of almost any corruption. In dealing with the problems we face it is absolutely necessary that the solutions strive to operate within that framework and not in violation of it. It would be possible in the name of conscience to cut through every law and moral sanction in the country to reach out and wipe out some injustice. Having done that though, there is no authority which can resurrect those flattened laws. I will admit that it is a whole lot easier to resort to guns or burning records, but that is no way means that these are the best ways of dealing with the situation. They are probably the worst.

The result of a disrespect for law is the imposition of one moral sense, one morally outraged conscience on the minds of others. I think there is a superiority in the collective mind. There is no one outside of a complete egomaniac who could presume to dictate by gunpoint to that collective mind. No one except an egomaniac could be that convinced he was right.

Illegal dissent, conducted outside and in defiance of the law, does not simply threaten one group The bomber or the Minuteman has a gun aimed at the heart of every American.

Dissent is both valuable and desirable from every standpoint. It would, in fact, be preferable to have illegal dissent rather than none at all. However, the ideal is that opposition or dissent which does not destroy what it is trying to save. Lincoln called this a "reverence for laws," the cornerstone of American freedom and government. I think that extremist methods which have been employed with justification against totalitarian regimes are totally unwarranted in this country. If it is to survive, our system must be responsive to reform and dissent within the law.

There is no doubt that dissent must remain a part of our national experience. The lessons of history all point toward disaster when dissent has been stifled. Speaking out against injustice of whatever kind is not simply a right, it is the highest duty of every citizen. Over 30 years ago from the depths of Nazi Germany, Pastor Martin Niemoller speaks to us today about the results of failing to protest against injustice, "... They came after the Jews. And I was not a Jew. So I did not object. Then they came after the Catholics. And I was not a Catholic. So I did not object. Then they came after the trade unionists. And I was not a trade unionist. So I did not object."

"Then they came after me. And there was no one left to object."

## Old Chapel Notes

1. Students should be reminded of the College policy concerning course changes:

"No change in studies is allowed during the first week of the classroom work except by permission of the advisor. During the second week of classroom work a change may be made only with the permission of the advisor and the instructor involved. After the second week of classroom work NO CHANGE may be made except within a department and upon the initiative of the instructor."

2. A rush of theft has occurred recently in campus dormitories. It is not localized to one area or one dorm, but seems generally widespread. The Deans recommend that you get a key to your room at the Service Building, if you do not already have one. A dollar deposit will get you the key and may save you from hundreds of dollars in theft.

3. Note to residents of Milliken and Hadley: the elevators cannot be used by students. College insurance covers only the custodial staff. If you must move your belongings, notify your janitor. Bring your things to the elevator and he will operate if for you.

# Off-Campus Living Situation continues unchanged

*by Ana Cara*

Various proposals concerning off-campus and on-campus living were made last year in a wave of concern for the inadequate housing of low-income families in the area. Students were said to be depriving community people of proper housing, and increasing the house shortage by renting apartments and causing rent fees to go up.

Mr. Lynn Hinman, a real estate business owner in Middlebury, and Mr. David Rosen, a VISTA volunteer who was working with the housing problems in the area, were asked in a "Campus" interview to explain the housing situation in the community and how students living off-campus affect it. Both restated that there is a great shortage of housing in the area.

They pointed out that students grouping together and splitting costs caused some landlords to raise prices considerably. Such an arrangement especially affects families in the $5-6,000 yearly income bracket. Dave Rosen said that he had a list of between 300 and 350 families (many earning $3,300 or less a year) who were insufficiently housed (some lived in houses with no window panes, heat, or running water). It was reported that the town and county were doing virtually nothing about the situation. High building costs and interest rates on loans along with the lack of land in the town of Middlebury, make the building of apartments very unlikely in the near future. It was made clear that students living off campus could in no way be blamed for the problem, but that they certainly were not helping it.

A resolution was passed last year by the College Council to restrict the number of Middlebury students living off-campus to an absolute minimun. Only married students and "those who, in the discretion of the deans have serious reasons for needing to live off the campus" would do so. This policy was to go into effect September of 1970.

A mere look at the statistics, however, reveals no basic change of policy on off-campus living from last year. Of the college's 1,682 students, 84 (17 women, 68 men - mainly seniors) live off campus -- 6 more than last year's 78 (28 women, 50 men). These figures, of course, don't include fraternity house dwellers and the unregistered off-campus dwellers.

The three deans had given only 11 students the right to live off campus during the 1970-71 year last Spring. A sudden realization that the campus lacked rooming facilities for the remaining students put the deans to work looking over applications for off-campus living once more. The fall of Theta Chi last summer (which was to house several students) was a primary reason for the lack of space on campus, Dean Wonnacott explained.

She added, however, that the college intended to keep approximately 70 openings for off-campus living every year. She said that there are always a number of students that either for medical, personal, or even financial reasons cannot live on campus. She also noted that some students who have lived off campus will return to campus living once more.

For those unprivileged, or privileged many who remain on campus, a study of housing was also made. It was felt that better campus living alternatives would decrease the number of off-campus living requests. A college Committee on Residence was formed to work on better on-campus conditions. Ambitious projects were considered, such as remodeling dormitories and proposing the building of new, smaller, "house-type" dorms. The results of the committee's investigation were experienced at room draw last Spring when Block-drawing was made possible, and when Co-ed dorms were established.

# news shorts

A recently-formed campus chapter of Zero Population Growth (ZPG) headed by Bob Lider, is presently working to lobby for reforms in Vermont's abortion law.

A few of the 24-member group have already traveled to Montpelier to discuss with legislators an upcoming bill that would repeal the present rigid abortion law. A similar bill was defeated last fall in the state senate after passing the house.

The eventual goal of ZPG, Lider said, is a stabilization of this country's population, "and then the world's." ZPG favors free distribution of contraceptives by the government and tax reforms which would make it easier to support at most two children. The organization, however, stresses voluntary limitation of family size.

Those interested in working with ZPG should contact Bob Lider.

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Sir Kenneth Clark's masterpiece film series on the history of European art, "Civilization," will be shown at Middlebury over the next three months. The 13-part series will be shown free of charge in Dana Auditorium in weekly installments each Thursday and Friday evenings for students at the College and on Saturday mornings for the citizens of Middlebury. The series will begin in early March and run through to exam week in late May.

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Tomorrow, February 19th, BSMU will sponsor a production of "El Hajj Malik" as part of a program for prospective black students that will be held this weekend. This play, written by N.R. Davidson, Jr., is derived from The Autobiography of Malcolm X and traces Malcolm's life from his childhood through to his assassination. This presentation is an attempt to introduce black theatre to Middlebury in order that the white community may become more acquainted with the Black experience in America. The play will begin at 8:15 p.m. on Friday, and will be held in the Johnson Fine Arts Building. Admission will be $1.

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During Carnival the following fraternities will ho' open band parties: KDR, Wednesday; PKT, ASP, SE, Th 3day; CP, DU, Saturday. All members of the College are welcome.

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Philip M. Rhinelander, a guitarist who has been teaching at Middlebury College since October, will play a programa ranging from Renaissance to early Twentieth Century music in the seventh event of the Middlebury Thursday Series, 4:30 p.m. today in the Johnson Building. During the recital he will play guitars made by Jose Ramirez in Madrid in 1965 and by David Rubio in England, in 1969.

Mr. Rhinelander will open his program with four anonymous pieces of the Italian Renaissance and works by John Dowland, Luis Milan, and J.S. Bach. All were written for the lute and transcribed for guitar. In the second portion of the program he will present the keyboard works of Frescobaldi and Cimarosa transcribed for guitar. He will conclude the program with original works for guitar by Sor, Martin, Torroba and Ponce.

Mr. Rhinelander earned his B.A. with honors at Harvard University and studied for three years at the Royal Academy of Music, London, where he received the L.R.A.M. ' Classical Guitar.'. In 1965 he attended a summer course at Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

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The College has received an endowment of a new professorship, either in English or Natural History, from the Sarah Frances Cowles Fund. The new chair will be known as the Philip Battell Stewart and Sarah Frances Cowles Stewart Professorship in English or Natural History. It is endowed with gifts of stock valued at $143,500 plus a valuable parcel of commercial property in Santa Barbara, California.

## MCAB ACTIVITIES

"The Blob" Friday, Feb. 19

"The Blob" with Steve McQueen will be shown in Dana at 11 p.m. Admission is 25 cents. Beginning March 19, Friday night is Terror Night, with movies shown in Dana at 11 p.m. for an exceedingly nominal charge.

Cross-Country Skiing Relay Races Wednesday, Feb. 24

The cross-country relay races will take place on a cross-campus course at 8:30 p.m. Prizes will be given to the winning teams. Sign-up sheets will be posted this week.

Folksingers: Bing Bingham and Joe Knowlton March 5 & 6

Folksingers Bing Bingham and Joe Knowlton, now under contract for their first album with RCA, are brought back to Middlebury by great popular demand. They will sing in the SDU's at 10:30 Friday and Saturday nights. Admission is 75 cents.

"Dynamite Chicken" March 5,6,7

"Dynamite Chicken" is a new movie "aimed at the college level" that is a wild composite of film clippings of famous contemporary people and groups. It will be shown in Dana Friday and Saturday at 9:30, and Sunday at 7:00 and 9:30.

Ron Ostrow Concert March 22

Ron Ostrow is a rising singer-songwriter-poet-guitarist. His two or three hour concert will combine singing and poetry reading. It will start at 8:00 in Proctor Lounge with an admission charge of $1.00.

Snow Bowl Day March 27

The Snow Bowl Day will include sugar slalom races, best skiing costume contest, games, dinner, and probably, a jam session contest put on by Middlebury students.

# Students collaborate with Malmstrom on new text

*by Christopher Zamore*

As Vincent Malmstrom sees it, American education works on a faculty proposition. On both the secondary and the collegiate levels, American students are taught history, political science, religion, and a variety of other subjects as though they existed in a vacuum. As they write their fabulously esoteric dissertations on the finer points of world culture, American students have rarely been made aware of the natural elements, the geography, which has so greatly affected culture, and more specifically, man's survival.

Realizing this deficiency, Malmstrom teaches a study of geography which focuses upon the interaction between man and the natural elements. His approach both confuses and fascinates students because unlike most studies of geography, Malmstrom's course does not entail an inordinate memorization of geographic data. It rather aims to teach the student a set of basic principles which apply to all geographic contexts and which, with the application of common sense, will make man's movements through varied geographic regions understandable.

But what clearly has been lacking in the course is an adequate text dealing with geographic principles rather than merely cataloguing the data, and so Malmstrom, in his release time during the winter term, has been writing such a text, from a very interesting approach. Rather than disassociate himself from his students while researching his text, Malmstrom has selected David Gayer, Page Dabney, Jack Echols and Seamus McKeon to assist him. For Malmstrom, the students have provided excellent insight into the questions they felt must be answered by a geography text; and for the students, whose involvement in the project is their winter term course, Malmstrom has provided an excellent opportunity to engage in curriculum reform at the most important level.

Malmstrom and his four student assistants completed one-third of the book over Winter Term, including a preface, two of eight of the book's chapters, and an atlas. Malmstrom said that with the students' help, the book would probably be finished in April.

Although the actual writing is being done by Malmstrom, who has written and published several other books, much of the design in format of the book and an accompanying atlas has been put forward by the students. David Gayer has worked principally on the format of the text, while Page Dabney, Jack Echols, and Seamus McKeon have been concentrating on the designing of the atlas.

The atlas itself is one of the major departures in the approach that Malmstrom and his students have been taking. The maps to be used are centered around the movements of man in different geographic areas rather than being oriented toward a constant direction or polar system.

Malmstrom's approach to the subject is clearly fascinating and the text which he and his students are preparing will undoubtedly benefit the teaching of geography at Middlebury. In fact, the book may be used in an unpublished form by next fall's geography classes.

But what is really most exciting about Malmstrom's approach is that, rather than isolating himself in his research, as many in the teaching profession are willing to do, he has been able to involve his students in a manner which will benefit both his research and the students themselves.

# Pre-review of "Strike": Aural Effect, Visual Means

*by Antonios Ricos*

Whether you find a scene of blood gushing from the slit throat of a bull revolting or whether you associate it with the by-product factories that usually accompany the slaughter-house depends on the class to which you belong. Whether, however, you are in a position to appreciate Eisenstein's first film on the basis of its significance for the history of cinema and its reflection of the social and political milieu out of which it evolved, or whether you will think of it as another example of old-fashioned Communist propaganda does not depend entirely on your class. It has a lot to do with your degree of familiarity with Eisenstein's theory that both preceded and followed the film, practically laying down the foundations of contemporary cinema. After all, it may well be that the most powerful weapons that communism possesses against the "bourgeois culture" are such brilliant examples of analysis as those found in Eisenstein's articles and books.

"Strike" was made in 1924, and was released the next year in Moscow as the production of the famous "Potemkin" was already on its way. The scenario was written by Valeri Pletnyov, Eisenstein and the Proletkult Collective. The film was the first of a proposed series on pre-revolutionary working-class activities, and also Eisenstein's first attempt to apply his "montage of attractions" on the screen. This is how he talks about it himself in an article written in 1926 for a German newspaper: "The film had no story in the generally accepted sense: there were the progressive stages of a strike, there was a 'montage of attractions.' According to my artistic principle, we did not depend on intuitive creativeness but on a rational construction of affective elements; each affect must be subjected previously to a thorough analysis and calculation: this is the most important thing."

Eisenstein's work and philosophy are entirely inspired by the victory of Marxism in Russia. His enthusiasm with the success of Communism led him to a total reinterpretation of art on the basis of dialectics and Marxist doctrines. In his early theatre work and later in cinema, these doctrines not only determined the ideological content of his art but also dictated its form and style. We must not, however, think of him as an artist "hired" by the party to make propaganda films. Eisenstein was above all a free thinking individual who subscribed to the communist ideology because he believed that Communism was at that time justified by the circumstances as a historical necessity, as the only correct solution to the problems created by capital. In his films, he set out to present to his audiences more of the "hows" and the "whys" of the Revolution and to support the new dogmas. His film theory was shaped after these goals.

One of his manifestos on film that appeared in "Kino" on August 1925 started out like this: "There is one method for making any film: montage of attractions." Two years earlier in another article in "Lef" he had explained: "Instead of a static 'reflection' of an event with all the possibilities for activity within the limits of the event's logical action, we advance to a new plane-free montage of arbitrarily selected, independent (within the given composition and the subject links that hold the influencing actions together) attractions - all from the stand of establishing certain final thematic effects - this is montage of attractions. The attraction is...every element... that brings to light in the spectator those senses or that psychology that influence his experience...the only means by which it is possible to make the final ideological conclusion preceptible." Eisenstein never aimed at art for its own sake. His efforts were always towards a "socially useful effect" on the audience, a conscious presentation of a very specific ideology. That has been the motivating force behind all of his work, and may well be seen as its most important quality.

"Strike," besides being the earliest example of a "montage of attractions," is also interesting for an early attempt to create an aural effect through purely visual means so as to substitute for actual audio-visual montage since sound was not even dreamt of in 1925. As Eisenstein describes it, "the two tracks of the future-picutre and sound - were, in this instance, both picutre tracks, a double-exposure." This double-exposure occurs at the end of a short sequence where the strikers meet under the guise of a casual stroll with an accordion. The first exposure consists of a group of strikers moving toward the camera with the accordion. The second exposure is a close-up of the accordion emphasizing its moving bellows and its highlighted keys. "The movement, seen from different angles, over the other continous exposure, created the full sensation of a melodic movement, which drew together the whole sequence."

Regardless of the "social usefulness" of the emotional effect that the film may have on us today, I think we may still credit it for being the result of an experimentation whose theoretical basis has yet to be challenged, and for being the first on the line of films that led to "Ivan the Terrible." As for the blood gushing from the throat of the bull, it may be that upper-class American censors will spare you the sight in the copy that Cinema Club will show in Dana on Monday, February 22, at 7:00 and 9:30. Or it may not be.

## Letters...

*Continued from page 7*

Therefore, the petition as a petition 'per se' does not draw my criticism, but its lack of clarity in wording and intent, and lack of understanding of the intent and purpose of the law does. I should hope that the petition would be reworded to clarify ambiguities, and that members of the college community put some thought into it before signing.

Ronald Duquette

# Innovative Curriculum: A Look at Hobart College

*by Steve Olsen*

As Middlebury ploughs through its third year of the 4-1-4, it is perhaps worthwhile to look at what another small, conservative, co-educational college is doing to re-structure its curriculum.

Hobart College is a small, conservative, second-class co-educational college in upstate New York. It is located in the Finger Lakes, which provide just enough diversion so that students don't go completely berserk with boredom. The classic stereotype of the student is an apathetic frat-man. The favorite bit of bathroom graffiti is: "Hobart is a rest home for Ivy League rejects."

In the past nine months, Hobart has stumbled, lurched, and fought its way into the present, the result being that on January 18th the faculty voted in favor of a new academic program that is as innovative as perhaps any school in the United States.

The change from conservativism to national academic leadership started last February. Seven students circulated a list of demands for change in the college, and called a school meeting. About 150 students came to the meeting. They were unable to agree on the demands and decided instead to enter, without permission if necessary, the faculty meeting being held at the same time.

Faculty meetings were closed according to the school constitution, so teachers voted to cancel the meeting and hear the students. They entered, and several hours of emotional non-communication followed. The students were so completely dissatisfied with the system that they couldn't relate their desires to the academic framework of Hobart. The part of the faculty that was in accord with the students was held back by teachers who wanted to know things like, "How are we to handle the students if they become unruly?" The realization that people were not getting through to each other led the faculty to call for an academic moratorium.

For four and a half days in April the college met in forums and panel discussions on subjects that ranged from curriculum reform to the military on campus to the function of the infirmary. A direct result of the moratoruim was the chopping of all distribution requirements.

The college also adopted a new grading system. There are now two separate grading scales. One, pass-no-credit, is intended for non-majors taking out-of-major courses. There is, however, no restriction on the number of courses that can be taken pass-no-credit. The other scale runs A,B,C, no-credit. Any course that receives a no-credit grade does not appear on the transcript. Students are no longer thrown out for academic reasons. They simply can't fulfill the credit requirements and have to leave. The responsibility is theirs.

Another effect of the moratorium was to give the curriculum committee, which had long been pushing for reform, a firm base of support which it had never had.

The feeling of community was heightened later in April during the Cambodia strike. A further push was given in early June in the Tommy the Traveler incident, which received national attention. Tommy, a police undercover agent, supposedly provided materials and instruction to the students who fire-bombed the Air Force ROTC office, quickly followed by the arrest of the two students. In June he led a police raid on Hobart. Several students were arrested for drugs, then released while a mob of students held Tommy captive in a patrol car.

The result of the incident is that the college as a corporation was indicted for coercion because it induced the sheriff to release the three captured students, the first time a college has been tried since Dartmouth, c. 1945. The charges have been dismissed by the judge for lack of supporting evidence. This January, the curriculum committee issued its report. The report, an outline for academic reconstruction, was passed by an all-college meeting on January 8th, and by the faculty on January 18th. It was later approved by the trustees, and will go into effect in September, 1971.

The plan starts with the freshman year. The core of that year is the tutorial. Four students and a teacher are together for a year, and pursue a course of study which they determine themselves. The purpose of the tutorial is to bring faculty and students close together, and allow them to go as far in a field as curiosity leads them.

The tutorial is one-third of the freshman year. The other two-thirds consists of standard courses and bi-disciplinary courses. In bi-disciplinary courses, teachers from two fields, art and physics for example, use two different approaches to the same topic, showing similarities and differences.

Once through the freshman year, the student will enter the middle years. This period can last from one to three years. During this time, the student pursues his major, takes bi-disciplinary or standard courses, and has the opportunity to do off-campus study. He also prepares his baccalaureate essay. The essay is to deal with a topic which is related to two or more academic subject areas, and is chosen by the student. The paper must show that the student can identify and solve a problem by using more than one academic approach.

When this essay has been accepted, and the student's major committee has certified that he has prepared himself in his major area, he is admitted to his final, or baccalaureate year.

The baccalaureate year is made up of a baccalaureate colloquia, a major seminar, and one other course.

The colloquia consists of twelve students from two major fields and two faculty members. They research and prepare work on a specific topic which relates their two fields. The major seminar is in the major field of the student, and has a reading list required for admission. It is one tri-mester long, as are all courses except the freshman tutorial and the baccalaureate colloquia.

The new program at Hobart retains the tri-mester schedule, the major requirement, and many other residuals from the old system. What is also has, though, is a commitment to flexibility, evidenced by their encouragement of off-campus study, the Freshman tutorial, and the system of allowing the student to decide whether he will graduate in three, four, or five years.

The system demands open-mindedness and a willingness to learn and communicate from both faculty and students. Faculty members must advise students and teach small, non-specialized classes. They must teach at least one bi-disciplinary course and a freshman tutorial per year, and thus cannot isolate themselves within their own fields.

Students also must participate in bi-disciplinary courses and as a freshman tutee and in the baccalaureate colloquia must deal with other students and faculty closely. The emphasis is placed on co-operation; the student is teaching as well as learning, and the teacher is learning instead of only teaching. This sort of partnership, they hope, will eliminate the traditional professor grade-grubber relationship, and the intellectual atrophy that went with it.

By their new approach to grading, scheduling, and independent study, they place a trust in the student and offer a flexibility which they hope will induce him to make the most out of his years at Hobart.

Their interest in having independent students is shown by their deferred admissions program. They will admit a high school student, make him an official member of the college so he won't be drafted and allow him to actually enter the college and take courses up to two years later. The Freshman tutorial will hopefully instill a feeling of independence in the students. If they cannot find a major that suits their independent needs, they are allowed to create an independent major. They are also encouraged to pursue independent study on or off campus, or abroad.

One of the major objections raised to the new program was that it would make the school too easy, and graduate schools and employers would look down on it. The actual fact is that the freshman and middle years could be made very easy by taking advantage of the pass-fail grading option and the flexibility of the system. The baccalaureate essay, however, demands that the student prove that he is a serious student, proficient in his major, and conversant in other fields before he is admitted to the baccalaureate year.

Hobart is still a drab-looking school in a dull countryside, located in a town with many town-gown tensions. There is, however, strong indication that intellectual boredom and feelings of academic paternalism will no longer be a problem. The factor which makes this change seem most hopeful is that the students had a direct hand in bringing it about and planning it. They also have the major role in making it work.

## Letters...

To the Editor:

It was almost humorous that the envelopes sent to our parents bearing the news of next year's increase in tuition also bore fifty cents worth of postage. However, in the light of the contents of that letter pledging financial stringency, any humor is lost.

William E. Carlough
Richard E. Smith

**The Language Schools receive a number of requests each year from Summer School faculty and students for off-campus housing. If any faculty member is interested in renting his house during the summer of 1971, he should send the following information about his dwelling to the Director of Language Schools, Sunderland Hall: 1) type of structure, 2) number and type of rooms, 3) utilities and equipment, 4) location in relation to the campus, 5) no TV? 6) linen furnished? 7) pets allowed? 8) rent—monthly, and for the session, 9) does rent include: electricity, heat, telephone, lawn care, garbage collection (if not, estimate cost of each) 10) and finally, include your name, address and telephone number.**

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# Placement Office: Finding A Job in a Tight Market

*by Peter Lewis*

The best service a placement office can offer students is educational - the chance to try on various opportunities and learn about themselves. From 8:15 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, all year round, a highly skilled and dedicated Middlebury Placement Office is open for business, to answer questions, offer suggestions and meaningful advice.

During the past Winter Term, this reporter, in a moment of hastened productivity, took on the onerous task to find a decent summer job. I finally forced myself to seek out the Placement Office in the back of the Alumni-ROTC Building. My initial problem was attempting to find the entrance to the ancient, decrepit structure. Suddenly, a moment of sensory perception, I found a side entrance, and the only entrance, to the Placement Office.

I went in, admittedly not expecting too much, and I came out totally stunned. An amazingly efficient secretary introduced me to a plethora of information concerning summer employment and gave me a successful start towards obtaining a worthwhile and financially productive summer job. At closing time, I still had more information - completely organized and easy to peruse - to check out.

But, summer employment information is but one minor service for the Middlebury student. The office, according to Gordon C. Perine, Director of Placement and Alumni Relations, and an executive committee member of the Eastern College Personel Officers, is basically for vocational counseling; "we help students to direct their ideas towards a meaningful career...we don't find jobs...we are a service for students and alumni...we have a mass of information on opportunities and contacts, all organized and on file."

Facility is the keynote of the Placement Office operation. One must merely inquire and he has all the information he could possibly need. The office categorizes all subjects, concerning career, summer, foreign, teacher's aid and local employment in specific files.

For seniors who have filled out information sheets, the Placement people send out personalized notes on information received which seems relevant to a student's major interest. Seniors are asked to register with the Placement Office to allow the office to help them in their career planning. Unfortunately, according to Mr. Perine, many seniors fail to let the office help them by not filling out information sheets.

By placing all the student's records into a confidential file, the office can send out precise resumes to any company at the student's or company's request.

In addition, to insure sound contacts, the Placement office works closely together with the Alumni office, setting up offices in major cities across the country. The files on alumni are elaborate: to refer to for help in seeking out specialized fields and specific companies. According to Mr. Perine, "the alumni listings are categorized and helpful in career information...you would at least get the courtesy of an interview by having the reference of a Middlebury alumnus."

The Placement office also puts the College Placement Annual at the disposal of all seniors. The business and government library makes it as "easy as possible to help yourself in certain specialized fields." According to Mr. Perine, "Our office covers the whole gamut, from industry to photography." The Placement office aims to please, it doesn't want the student to merely "settle" on a career or summer job.

The organized filing system in the Placement office includes: state by state openings; various openings by major fields; folder of Middlebury students' past summer employment, with comments; and folders of all summer employment literature, by state and subject.

The Graduate School Catalogue Library is rapidly expanding. Placement works in close contact with department heads in regard to graduate school information. There are elaborate files on schools, fields, and alumni who have attended specific graduate schools. "The information is organized and in depth...only the work is required on the part of all students." Representatives from graduate schools, mainly business and law, regularly come to Middlebury (check Placement office for visiting officers).

The Middlebury Placement office is a diligent and interested office. Through a plethora of information, it helps one to know oneself, to self-evaluate. The Office acts as a "touchstone" in offering new ideas to follow and verifying some guidelines about the future. The Office will do most of the "dirty work." There is as much information as one can ever need, if not the office will obtain any necessary information.

The Placement Office is up against many problems. One, according to Mr Perine is "the problem of communication. We can't hold mass meeting anymore. No one comes. The job market is tough and is getting tougher, but no one comes to see us. Campus representatives have cut down 25-30 per cent, either because of the recession or because when they came in the past their schedules were not full. Jobs are scarce - the cut-back in defense, space, have created widespread unemployment. The senior is not just up against the class of 1971, but the unemployed personel with experience, and the veterans just out of the service." "This year's graduate has to make up his mind to be more sure, more aware."

To quote a career catalogue that Mr. Perine gave to me: "Students will never get another chance to have so many career opportunities brought to their attention as when they're seniors. The best thing to do is to plan ahead, and take advantage of the opportunity." The future, certainly, belongs to those who prepare for it.

What jobs will Middlebury graduates accept, considering the fact that only 4 per cent of the class of 1974 said that they were contemplating business as a career?

Mr. Perine noted that his office is planning a Career Conference, sometime in March, through Mortar Board. Alumni will return to Middlebury to talk of careers for the liberal arts student.

# Town Planning. . .

*Cont. from pg. 5*

very natural growing up. The campus owns about one-fourth of the village."

With tne college owning so much land, the problems of the campus and the town are not always resolvable. The college owns the only land which could be used for the desperately needed bypass. The college might not be able to expand because it is hemmed in by outside possessions on some sides. Better communication between the two is needed. Still, there have been some moments of cooperation. The college sold land near the railroad tracks to AGWAY so that the town could have the firm located here.

Some students have been studying downtown esthetics. The consensus is that the stores are too garish and spectacular. Their advertising and facades, while trying to attract the attention of customers, did so very offensively. Professor Andres believes that with some cooperation from the merchants Middlebury could be a much more attractive town.

The concern of the local merchants for the beauty of the town, says Andres, is that they think an unattractive town might drive away customers to Rutland or Burlington. These civic concerns are superseded by concerns that the new ordinance against parking on Main Street might drive customers away also, as now they will not be able to park in front of the stores. These fears have not as of yet been substantiated by study of local consumer behavior.

Some people on the Planning Commission have considered improving Cannon Park. At present the town does nothing with it but dump extra snow there in winter, Andres sees it as a potential introduction to the town. Some people have suggested adding to the parkland in town. A survey of the historical sites in town, of which there are many, was done. He suggested that a directory to these, giving guidance for a "walking tour of Middlebury" be put up in the area which now holds the "Welcome to Middlebury" sign. Few Middlebury residents are aware of many of the historical sites now, as they are not advertised.

The Planning Board is interested in the papers and recommendations which will come from the course, since the town cannot again afford professional planners. Before the Planning Board existed the action along these lines was mostly the result of wealthy and civic-minded citizens. Since these two qualities are rarely combined in modern times, Andres said that public action is needed. No more will citizens give the soldier statue, the library, and similar things to the town.

The town itself has been doing some work. It is at present fighting a proposed "strip development" of more department stores along Route 7. The merchants are also against this because it would take more business away from the stores in Middlebury.

What has been done so far, said Professor Andres, has mostly been the work of Professor Malmstrom. The difficulty with this kind of work is that any idea will oppose some special interest, so that someone will oppose any proposal. As he said, "people have to be jolted." All too often, the only jolt comes when the crisis is ninety-seven per cent inevitable. Let us hope that this time things can be different.


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# Sorbonne Summer Session

## for American Students
## Extension universitaire de l'Universitaire de Paris

## COURSES OFFERED

**Professorial Staff from l'Université de Paris:** M. Georges MATORÉ, M. Antoine ADAM, M. Maurice DUVERGER, Mme Cécile GOLDSCHEIDER, M. Jacques Van den HEUVEL

### I. Lower Division Courses

102 **Elementary French** - emphasis on grammar, phonetics and conversation. 60 hours
(prerequisite: 2 years high school French or 1 semester college French.)

201 **Intermediate French** - grammar review with emphasis on conversation. 60 hours
(prerequisite: 1 year college French.)

202 **Intermediate French** - composition and syntax study. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 201 or equivalent.)

212 **Intermediate Phonetics** - emphasis on pronunciation, reading and speaking. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 102 or equivalent.)

### II. Upper Division Courses

331 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development up to the French Revolution, with emphasis on literature and art. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)

332 **French Civilization** - political, social and intellectual development from the French Revolution to the present, with special attention given to literature and art. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours

412 **Advanced Phonetics** - intensive practice in pronunciation, reading and speaking, to achieve a true command of the spoken language. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)

421 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. 30 hours
(prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.)

422 **Survey of French Literature** - advanced study of French literature from the French Revolution to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours

433 **Principles and Methods of "Explication de Textes"** - advanced study of techniques and elements of literary expression in poetry, drama, and prose. 30 hours

### III. Graduate Courses (open to last semester seniors)

515 **17th Century Literature** - study of Baroque and Classical trends of 17th century. 30 hours

525 **18th Century Literature** - study of the whirlpool of new ideas during the first half of the 18th century. 30 hours

535 **19th Century Literature** - study of French Idealism from Lamartine to Hugo. 30 hours

555 **French Drama** - indepth study of 2 or 3 contemporary plays including ALL aspects of its presentation and literary merit (décor, mise-en-scène, audience participation, etc.). 30 hours

565 **French Art** - study of the evolution and revolution in art from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. 30 hours

566 **French Art** - study of the movements and schools of art from the 17th century to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) 30 hours

585 **French Stylistics and Creative Writing** - study of structural and semantic elements and their application in literary expression. 30 hours

### IV. Graduate Seminars

605 **Baudelaire** - les origines de la poésie contemporaine. 30 hours

615 **Flaubert devant la Critique** - ses contemporains, la critique traditionnelle, la nouvelle critique. 30 hours

655 **La Notion d'Engagement** - de 1918 à 1938, de 1939 à 1958, de 1958 à 1970. 30 hours

NOTE: Special "Conférences" will be given, if the demand for them is sufficient. (Gallo-Roman Art, The Recent Discoveries in Archaeology, The New Wave in French Cinema, French Politics since De Gaulle; France and the Common Market, The French Press, Education since May '68, France and the Problems of Big Business, etc.). Therefore, students are asked to indicate their choice on the application form. 10 hours

### KEY TO COURSE NUMERATION

Undergraduate Courses: The first number represents the academic year (100 = Freshman, 200 Sophomore, etc.).
The second number indicates the general subject-area treated (0 = Grammar & Composition, 1 Phonetics, 2 & 3 = Literature, Civilization, and related subjects).
The third number represents the semester level.

Graduate Courses: The 500 and 600 serie courses represent graduate level. The last two numbers designate the course title.

### CREDIT

REGULAR ATTENDANCE is a requisite for obtaining credit.

Although the purpose of this summer session is to fulfill the requirements of American college and university credits, it also conforms to French university regulations. Each 30 hours course is usually equal to 2 American credits. If students successfully complete the average summer session load of 90 hours, they normally receive 6 American college credits. However, students are advised to consult with their professors, their Department Chairman, their own school's Registrar's Office, BEFORE MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS, to ascertain the EXACT number of credits their school grants for the Sorbonne Summer Session.

# SORBONNE SUMMER SESSION
## for American Students

A special Summer Session is offered by the "Cours de Civilisation Française" at the Sorbonne for those students who wish to improve their knowledge of French language, literature, and civilization. This program is particularly designed with American academic needs in mind, as it can meet the standard semester requirements of most universities and colleges.

Thus American students can derive the double benefit of foreign travel and college credits.

Similar to American summer sessions, the Sorbonne Summer Session lasts six weeks, June 29 to August 7

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**RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JAN. 20, 1971.**

**For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dir. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Francaise, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e, France:**

1. **this application form.**
2. **a 65 dollar deposit (by International postal money order).**
3. **a transcript or transcripts of college or university work.**
4. **a small recent photograph.**

## APPLICATION FORM

Please type or print all information.

Last name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) .....

First name ..... Date of birth .....

Permanent address .....

Academic standing as of Sept 1970: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, Graduate

University or college last attented .....

University or college address .....

If different than the above, address of university or college to which Sorbonne transcript should be sent .....

.....

Date and type of diplomas earned (or to be earned) as of June 30, 1970.....

.....

Major ..... Minor .....

Teaching experience (indicate level, subjects taught, number of years):

.....

.....

.....

Name and address of persons to be contacted in case of emergency: .....

.....

Courses selected: (please check)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 102 ☐ | 301 ☐ | 515 ☐ | 605 ☐ |
| 201 ☐ | 302 ☐ | 525 ☐ | 615 ☐ |
| 202 ☐ | 331 ☐ | 535 ☐ | 655 ☐ |
| 212 ☐ | 412 ☐ | 555 ☐ | |
| | 421 ☐ | 565 ☐ | |
| | 433 ☐ | 585 ☐ | |

Choice (or choices) of special "Conférences" .....
Will you be taking the final examinations for credit? .....